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the foreign language, and then must contend with foreign prejudices, what a grand thing to have able and influential foreigners converted during their visit in America, and then have them return to their native lands with the glorious tidings. Oh, for an overwhelming work of grace for the year 1892, beginning in the spring of 1890!

PROPOSAL FOR A CHRISTIAN PEACE FUND.

DANIEL BREED, M.D.

"Blessed are the Peacemakers for they shall be called the Children of God."

The overtaxed and overburdened nations of civilization are calling for the proposal of new plans for promoting peace. In answer thereto, we propose the grand and beautiful plan of a permanent Peace Fund, the interest of which shall employ many advocates to awaken nations to the importance and economy of international arbitration.

The above plan promises ultimate success, because it does not antagonize God-given law and necessary police resistance.

Now, let all peace reformers (especially editors of peace papers), all gospel ministers and churches, monument builders and soldiers, benevolent men and liberal millionaires unite in laying the foundation of this Peace Fund—a charity monument which the future will raise to the zenith of Christendom. Let the different governments agitate the question of a Peace Fund, in order to secure a wide co-operation of men wise in government affairs—men who will organize a Peace Fund Society, with trustees in different parts of the country.

Looking at nineteen centuries of Christian teaching, we see no way proposed for good men to take the reins of government, and abolish war. Christendom to-day presents a series of military camps, forts and arsenals. Nations vie with nations in the increase of armies. Death-charged guns, murdering monitors and exploding mines are the boasted peacemakers. Wisdom and Mercy cry: Go forth and teach the nations to lay the foundation of a Peace Fund — a wonderful, glorious monument towering above the grave of war.

Among the many millionaires, who will claim the honor of giving the first million, as a golden corner stone to this monument of lasting, blessed peace?

PEACE PLEDGE.

We hereby donate to the above proposed Peace Fund, the sum we have severally set to our signatures, the same being payable when the trustees of the local or branch Peace Fund Societies of the country have united in an incorporation for managing and securing said Fund.

DANIEL BREED, Washington, D. C., 1889. . . . . $1000

A PEACE FUND STARTED.

[In reply to the card and a letter from our friend, Dr. Daniel Breed of Washington, D. C., the following communication was written.—ED.]

Dear Sir—Your letter as to the proposed Peace Fund, together with your subscription of $1000 towards the same, came duly to hand. I was glad also to notice, and copy for our next paper, your offer of prizes to pupils in Friends' Schools.

I honor the principles and generous impulses which have prompted you to bring these matters before the Philadelphia Society and our own, which you are aware is the original and really *American* Peace Society covering the continent in its organization and work. I laid your letter before our Executive Committee at their last meeting and several expressed great satisfaction at its contents. They directed me to confer with you personally or by letter as to the best method of promoting the objects we both have in view. Under the leadership of William Ladd and George C. Beckwith such a fund as you propose was carefully planned for and guarded in its use, and placed in the hands of a Board of Trustees of which Thomas H. Russell, Esq., is treasurer. They hold regular meetings, make careful investments, and pay over the entire income (net) to the American Peace Society. The Fund amounts in valuation to $65,000 or more and yields about 4½ per cent. net income. Out of this a Secretary is sustained, our office in Boston leased, and two periodicals and other publications issued. The Secretary devotes his entire time to pen, pulpit and platform efforts, and incidentally to adding as much as possible to the income of the Society and pushing its work before the people, before Congress and public men, and, during the past summer, has been similarly employed in Great Britain and France.

If our means would permit we would rejoice to employ lecturers, multiply the number of our publications, open offices in the principal cities—especially in Washington—and better merit, if possible, the position of leadership in the cause of Peace in America to which Divine Providence seems to have assigned us.

We especially desire to increase our offerings for prizes to schools of every grade and thus call the attention of all teachers to the claims of Arbitration as a science, more deserving to be taught than "the science of war."

Our constitution does not permit us even if we desired, —as we do not,—to turn from the main question, war in general and international war in particular, to labor in the interest of the abolition of capital punishment or corporal punishment, nor to devote ourselves as a Society to *any* of the other excellent reforms with which, we, as individuals, may have warm sympathy, and which other Peace Societies are engaged in advocating.

The conditions on which our Peace Fund was given are such that unless we do the work contemplated by the donors, the money is to go to other benevolent and missionary objects. The principal donors so ordered, and Dr. G. C. Beckwith in particular, stipulated in his will that "Whenever the war system or the custom of war shall be permanently abolished in all countries nominally Christian—which may God in great mercy hasten—I desire that my whole estate with its accumulations be divided equally among the three missionary societies mentioned. But while my property can (in the manner aforesaid) aid in the holy work of promoting Peace on earth, it must to that cause be appropriated."

Held thus to our work by the sacred admonitions of the departed, as well as our own deep convictions, we invite you and every friend of the cause of Peace in the United States to join with us to increase our means of usefulness and advise as to their administration.

In our judgment it would be a wiser, more practical and hopeful plan to build upon old and solid foundations thus laid and tried, than to enter upon the collection of an ab-

solutely new Peace Fund—the object of which must necessarily be similar.

At the same time do not mistake our earnest sympathy and approval of your noble object, which all real friends of the cause can but bid God speed.

Boston, Jan. 25, 1890.

BOOK NOTICES.

NEW POEMS.

We have seen no more dainty little book than the *Bugle Call*, by Augusta C. Winthrop, sent us by the publishers, W. B. Clarke & Co., Boston. It contains in its beautifully printed pages about thirty sweet and melodious poems on subjects pastoral and religious. The poems of Miss Winthrop manifest the poetic instinct for melody, and are full of religious feeling. The churchly flavor does not mar the spiritual insight and delicacy to which a believing heart ever responds. The *Bugle Call* is not so much call to fight as to sympathize and suffer and relieve suffering. The new volume like *Under the Cedars* by the same author is redolent of nature in spring and summer.

O for the wide old garden,
The open sweeping lawn,
The close-trimmed turf all jewelled
With dew at early dawn!

Some of the poems seem inspired by English scenes, some by heroic martyr incidents, some by favorite books. All have a spirit and glow that is contagious. Our readers who enjoyed "Children of the Sun" published in the November ADVOCATE will find it here in worthy companionship and attractive dress.

"Mr. Bryce's *American Commonwealth* is out of print in England," writes Mr. Smalley to the New York *Tribune*. 'The first edition in its three octavo volumes was of 1500 copies, and is destined to become moderately scarce, for it is not likely to be reprinted in its complete form. Messrs. Macmillan are just bringing out a new and cheaper edition in two volumes, with the dangerous chapter, "The Tweed Ring," by Frank B. Goodnow omitted, or at least not fully reprinted. Mr. Oakey Hall has chosen to bring his action for libel against Mr. Bryce and not against the publishers, but no firm would wish to reprint an alleged libel while an action was pending; nor would Mr. Bryce himself care to."

A very fine looking picture of Prof. Bryce and a sketch of his career as author, an Oxford professor and a member of Parliament closely allied with Mr. Gladstone and accepting all the political issues of his great leader, appears in the *Century Magazine* for January.

Our Day, "*A Record and Review of Current Reform*," comes to our table regularly. The January number contains an Ode in three parts by Rev. J. E. Rankin, D. D., the new President of Howard University, Washington, D. C. We miss the Scotch idiom of which Dr. Rankin is a master, but not the poetic inspiration which gives beauty and life to his productions. "Commerce and Christianity," R. S. Storrs, D. D. "Nationalism," Edward Everett Hale and Edward Bellamy. "Example of Preachers as to Smoking," Letters from Joseph Cook, Drs. Talmage, Cuyler, Ward, *et als.*

Joseph Cook calls attention to the temperance text books which the law requires to be used in twenty-seven States. These teach abstinence from tobacco. The question as to whether teachers ought to use it under the circumstances, answers itself. Does not that as to the preacher do the same? The Methodists refuse to approve of a man to preach who uses tobacco. *Dr. Talmage* says many clergymen who have on their tombstone "Died in the Lord," might more appropriately have "Died of tobacco." *Dr. Cuyler* writes, "It is not a wholesome 'example to the flock.'" *Dr. Ward*, "The habit is filthy, useless and sensual." *Lyman Abbott*, "There is a certain incongruity in a clergyman's preaching the 'crucifixion of the flesh' and smoking." *Thomas Armitage*, "It is of but little use to pray 'Thy Kingdom Come,' while we tamper with either of these deadly poisons (tobacco and rum)." *Ex-Pres. McCosh*, "Smoking will stop when young ladies object to a man that smokes and churches refuse a minister that smokes." *Edward Beecher*, "It injures ministers physically and morally to smoke." *Austin Phelps*, "It is a habit against nature." There are also vital points of "expert opinion" and "Editorial Notes," all of which are interesting and instructive.

FROM HAWAII.

Mrs. Titus Coan writes a cordial welcome home to the delegates to Paris and says she has "read the addresses at the Columbus Avenue meeting with great interest and was made by them to realize sympathetically what a Congress met in the palace Trocadero in the June days of this memorable year. I think it would have been to Mr. Coan the next best thing to being in heaven, to have been at such an assembly as that Peace Congress. Hon. Robert Treat Paine makes a very forcible presentation of the advance of the Peace cause by his four points. I cannot read such words without a vivid sense of the enjoyment it would give my sainted husband to know how the cause progresses. But surely he must know—for he is with the Prince of Peace."

Mrs. Coan renews her generous subscriptions to the *Angel of Peace* with words of commendation and also kindly sends us the annual report of the Association of descendants of the American Missionaries of the Sandwich Islands. They are scattered world-wide, but are sought in correspondence and drawn together not only by common ancestry but by missionary work which they still prosecute by person or proxy. The centennial of exercises commemorative of the father of Mrs. Coan, Rev. Hiram Bingham, have not reached us in time to copy the inscription on his memorial tablet, which we hope to insert in our next issue. That those islands were first converted to Christianity, and then so largely depopulated and again repeopled by persons of every nation is certainly a significant fact in history. Geographically related as they are to Japan and China in their resurrection, and to America in its marvellous development,—God has evidently a purpose as to them, which we cannot fathom, but which is marvellous and grand in its foreshadowings of their future.

The Empress of Germany has sent a number of magnificent dolls, with complete wardrobe in silks, satins and cloth of gold, all of the most expensive and elaborate description, to the Princess Haily, six years old, the favorite daughter of the Sultan of Turkey. The cost of these toys was upward of $6000.